1. (amended) An oligomeric compound conjugated to an arylpropionic acid that interacts with a protein.

2. The oligomeric compound of claim 1 wherein said arylpropionic acid binds to said protein.

5. (twice amended) An oligomeric compound conjugated to an arylpropionic acid, wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-pranoprofen, or carprofen.

6. (amended) The oligomeric compound of claim 5 wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen.

7. The oligomeric compound of claim 1 wherein said protein is a cellular, serum or vascular protein.

8. The oligomeric compound of claim 7 wherein said protein is a serum protein.

9. The oligomeric compound of claim 8 having a K_d lower than 20 μM with at least one serum protein.

10. The oligomeric compound of claim 8 wherein said serum protein is albumin, an immunoglobulin, α-2-macroglobulin, α-1-glycoprotein or a lipoprotein.

11. (amended) The oligomeric compound of claim 1 further including a linking group attaching said arylpropionic acid to said oligomeric compound.

12. The oligomeric compound of claim 11 wherein said linking group is 6-aminohexyloxy.

13. (amended) The oligomeric compound of claim 1 wherein said compound comprises a plurality of nucleosides connected by covalent internucleoside linkages.

14. The oligomeric compound of claim 13 wherein said linkages are phosphodiester linkages.

15. The oligomeric compound of claim 13 wherein said linkages are phosphorothioate linkages.

16. The oligomeric compound of claim 13 wherein said linkages are non-phosphorus containing linkages.

17. The oligomeric compound of claim 13 wherein at least one of said nucleosides bears a 2'-substituent group.

18. The oligomeric compound of claim 17 wherein said 2'-substituent group is O-alkylalkoxy.

19. The oligomeric compound of claim 18 wherein said 2'-substituent group is methoxyethoxy.

21. CANCELLED

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26. (amended) A method of increasing the concentration of an oligonucleotide in serum comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting an arylpropionic acid that is known to bind to a serum protein;

(b) conjugating said arylpropionic acid to said oligonucleotide to form a conjugated oligonucleotide; and

(c) adding said conjugated oligonucleotide to said serum.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein said serum protein is albumin, an immunoglobulin, α-2-macroglobulin, α-1-glycoprotein or a lipoprotein.

28. The method of claim 26 wherein said serum protein is albumin.

29. (twice amended) A method of increasing the concentration of an oligonucleotide in serum comprising the steps of:

conjugating ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (*S*)-(+)-pranoprofen or carprofen to said oligonucleotide to form a conjugated oligonucleotide; and

adding said conjugated oligonucleotide to said serum.

31. (amended) The method of claim 26 wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein said protein is albumin.

34. CANCELLED

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38. CANCELLED

39. (twice amended) A method of increasing the capacity of serum for an oligonucleotide comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting an arylpropionic acid that is known to bind to a serum protein, wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (*S*)-(+)-pranoprofen or carprofen ;

(b) conjugating said arylpropionic acid to said oligonucleotide to form a conjugated oligonucleotide; and

(c) adding said conjugated oligonucleotide to said serum.

40. (amended) The method of claim 39 wherein said serum protein is a protein having a binding site for said arylpropionic acid.

41. The method of claim 39 wherein said serum protein is a protein having a binding site for said oligonucleotide.

42. (amended) The method of claim 39 wherein said serum protein is a protein having a binding site for said oligonucleotide and a binding site for said arylpropionic acid; wherein said binding site for said oligonucleotide is distinct from said binding site for said arylpropionic acid.

43. (twice amended) A method of increasing the binding of an oligonucleotide to a portion of the vascular system comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting an arylpropionic acid that is known to bind to a protein that resides, in part, in the circulating serum and in part in a non-circulating portion of the vascular system

wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (*S*)-(+)-pranoprofen, or carprofen;

(b) conjugating said arylpropionic acid to said oligonucleotide to form a conjugated oligonucleotide; and

(c) adding said conjugated oligonucleotide to said vascular system.

44. CANCELLED

46. (amended) The method claim 43 wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen.

48. CANCELLED

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52. CANCELLED

53. (twice amended) A method of promoting cellular uptake of an oligonucleotide in a cell comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting a protein that resides on the cellular membrane and extends, at least in part, on the external side of said membrane;

(b) selecting an arylpropionic acid that is known to bind to said protein wherein said arylpropionic acid is ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (*S*)-(+)-pranoprofen, or carprofen;

(c) conjugating said arylpropionic acid to said oligonucleotide to form a conjugated oligonucleotide; and

(d) exposing said cell to said conjugated oligonucleotide.

54. (amended) The method of claim 53 wherein said protein is a cell surface integrin.

55. (amended) The oligomeric compound of claim 10 wherein said serum protein is human serum albumin.

56. (amended) The method of claim 28 wherein said serum protein is human serum albumin.

57. (amended) The method of claim 32 wherein said serum protein is human serum albumin.